

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on Knowledge Regarding Swine Flu (H1n1) Virus among Higher Secondary Students in Selected School at Jaipur, Rajasthan

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Abstract

Introduction: There is an old saying that “Health is Wealth”. A healthy person is an asset to himself, to his family and to his community. Good Health is a secret of every happy man. Ideal health will however, always remains a mirage, because everything in our life is subject to change. Health may be described as a potentiality the ability of an individual or a social group to modify him or itself continually, in the face of changing conditions of life not only, in order to function better in the present but also to prepare for the future.¹

Materials & Methods: Evaluation research approach is a logical, orderly and objective means of generating and testing idea. The research design selected for the present study was pre-experimental; one group pre-test- post-test design. Random sampling technique was used for the study. The target population of the present study comprise of students who are studying in selected Higher Secondary Schools at Jaipur. Sample size of present study consisted of 60 student in Akash Deep Public senior secondary School in Jaipur.

Results: This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 60 higher secondary students in a selected school, Jaipur through a structured knowledge questionnaire to assess their knowledge regarding swine flu and to determine the effectiveness of STP. The data was processed and analysed on the basis of the objectives and hypothesis formulated for the present study. The collected information was organized, tabulated, analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Conclusions: This chapter presents the conclusion drawn, implications, limitations and recommendations. The focus of this study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding swine flu among higher secondary students. The collected data was subjected to analysis using descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean and mean percentage, median and standard deviation. Inferential statistical methods like paired 't' test and Chi- square (χ^2) were used for analysis.

Keywords: Evaluate; effectiveness; structured teaching programme; swine Flu (H₁n₁) Virus

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Introduction

Background of the Study: There is an old saying that “Health is Wealth”. A healthy person is an asset to himself, to his family and to his community. Good Health is a secret of every happy man. Ideal health will however, always remains a mirage, because everything in our life is subject to change. Health may be described as a potentiality the ability of an individual or a social group to modify him or itself continually, in the face of changing conditions of life not only, in order to function better in the present but also to prepare for the future.

Good Health starts from the very infancy. It is here that protection and care is needed, so that each organ functions well, each organ develops naturally, and there are no deformities, disabilities and diseases. But, often the health of children remains neglected, with the result that they grow unhealthily. A healthy child develops into a healthy adult. In case the child does not grow properly, and child remains handicapped in some way, child ill-health spoils their adult life. Child cannot join any active service; they cannot be a successful professional, nor can live life happily.

Child population encompasses that proportion of the total population of the country which lies in the age group of 0-6 years which is an important indicator since it overlooks a delicate segment of the population. Where in India 158,789,287 (13.12 %) of population lies in the tender age bracket of 0-6 years as per the provisional Census 2017.

In a changing world today, people learned to accept the occurrence of different diseases that easily spread and increases. Viral and bacterial infections were transmitted easily due to different factors especially with the current environmental status.

Most cases were associated with cough, common cold and fever. Very young age groups were usually the victims of this disease which is commonly called respiratory infection due to less immunization of the body.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding swine flu (H_1N_1) among higher secondary school students in terms of pre-test knowledge score.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programmed on swine flu (H_1N_1) by comparing pre & post-test knowledge score.

Materials & Methods

Research Approach: Evaluation research approach is a logical, orderly and objective means of generating and testing ideas. The research approach is the most essential part of any research.

Research Design: The research design selected for the present study was pre-experimental; one group pre-test- post-test design, which involves the manipulation of independent variable to observe the effect of dependent variable.

Population: The target population of the present study comprise of students who are studying in selected Higher Secondary Schools at Jaipur.

Accessible Population: The accessible population of the present study comprise of students who fulfill the criteria for research study in Akash Deep Public senior secondary School in Jaipur.

Sample Size: Sample refers to a subset of population that is selected to participate in a particular study. Sample size of present study consisted of 60 student in Akash Deep Public senior secondary School in Jaipur.

Sampling Technique: Simple Random sampling technique was adopted to select the samples from students studying in XI & XII students.

Description of Tool: Data collection tools are the instruments, that is the written device that a researcher uses to collect e.g. questionnaire, observation checklists etc.

Development of The Tool: Questionnaire is a method of gathering self-report information from respondents through self-administration of questions in a paper and a pencil format. In this study, the investigator used a structured knowledge questionnaire to elicit the knowledge of the school children on food poisoning. The knowledge questionnaire has two parts- Part I and Part II.

- **Part-1:** Consisted of items on demographic variables
- **Part- II:** Consisted of 30 items related to knowledge regarding swine flu (H₁N₁) virus among higher secondary students.

Results

Section I: Demographic Characteristic of Higher Secondary Students

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Higher Secondary Students By Age, Gender, Religion, Class, Education of Father, Education of Mother, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother, Type of Family, Monthly Income in Rupees and Knowledge Related to Swine Flu

		N=60	
Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age in years	15-16	27	45.0
	17-18	33	55.0
Gender	Male	29	48.3
	Female	31	51.7
Religion	Christian	16	26.6
	Hindu	42	70.0
	Muslim	1	1.7
	Others	1	1.7
Class	XI	30	50.0
	XII	30	50.0
Education of Father	Graduation or above	32	53.3
	PUC	11	18.3
	High School	16	26.7
	Primary School	1	1.7
	No formal education	0	0.0
Education of Mother	Graduation or above	23	38.3
	PUC	19	31.7
	High School	15	25.0
	Primary School	3	5.0
	No formal education	0	0.0
Occupation of Father	Government Employee	16	26.7
	Private Employee	39	65.0
	Labourer	5	8.3
	Unemployed	0	0.0
Occupation of Mother	Government Employee	3	5.0
	Private Employee	8	13.3
	Labourer	2	3.3
	Unemployed	47	78.3
Type of Family	Nuclear	42	70.0
	Joint	18	30.0

Table2: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Higher Secondary Students by Gender
N = 60

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	29	48
Female	31	52
TOTAL	60	100

The above table revealed that the majority 31(52%) of children were females and 29(48%) were males.

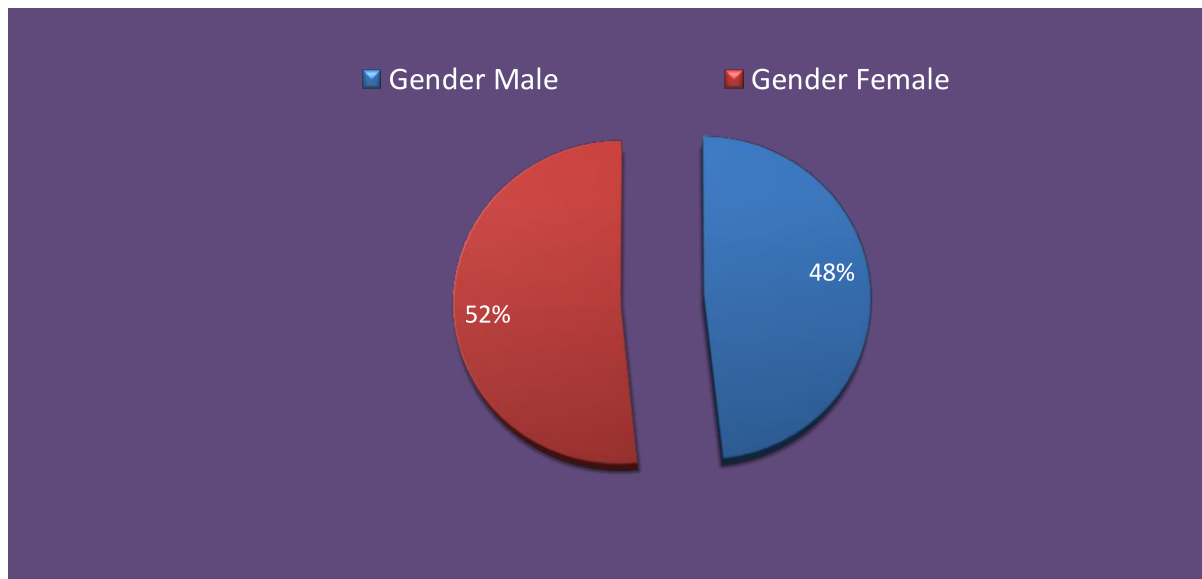


FIGURE 1: Pie Diagram Represents Distribution of Higher Secondary Students by Gender

Table3: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Higher Secondary Students by Religion
N = 60

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Christian	16	26.7
Hindu	42	70.0
Muslim	1	1.7
Others	1	1.7
TOTAL	60	100

The table shows that about 42(70%) of the participants were Hindu, 16(26.6%) were Christian, 1(1.7%) were Muslim and 1(1.7%) were others

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Higher Secondary Students by Class**N = 60**

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
XI	30	50
XII	30	50
TOTAL	60	100

The above table shows that 30(50%) of participants were in XI and another 30(50%) of the participants were in XII.

Conclusions

This chapter presents the conclusion drawn, implications, limitations and recommendations. The focus of this study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding swine flu among higher secondary students. The collected data was subjected to analysis using descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean and mean percentage, median and standard deviation. Inferential statistical methods like paired 't' test and Chi- square (χ^2) were used for analysis.

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